

GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE GUILTY OF MORAL TREASON

COL. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AT CITY CLUB ST. LOUIS

Says Neutrality Which Allows Trampling On American Rights Cannot Be Tolerated—For Americanism to the Core

CANNOT JOIN WILD MENTAL JOY RIDES

Likes Ford and Bryan, But Not for Mental Joy Rides Which Be Imperative If He Takes Ideas Seriously

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt delivered three speeches in St. Louis today, in which he advocated universal military service, declared the German-American Alliance guilty of moral treason and anti-Americanism and denounced President Wilson's memorial speech as weak. Tremendous and cheering crowds greeted him.

Colonel Roosevelt maintained that President Wilson used "weasel" words which sucked the life out of his phrases and made them meaningless. "When Mr. Wilson speaks of 'universal voluntary training,'" he asserted, "he draws a parallel to a truancy law which would make universal attendance by children at school obligatory to all except those who want to remain away."

Mr. Roosevelt averred that he thought well of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ford.

"I like them in private life," he added, "they are nice, amiable men. But I cannot join them in any wild mental joy rides, which is what I should be compelled to do if I should take their ideas seriously."

Colonel Roosevelt addressed the largest crowd at the City club in the afternoon, where he said that neutrality which allowed trampling on American rights could not be tolerated and that there could be no Americans who were not Americans to the core. "I denounce the German-American alliance with all my soul," he shouted. "The acts of their leaders constitute moral treason to our government and to our people."

Colonel Roosevelt left at 4:20 p. m. He will speak at Newark, N. J., Thursday night.

Speaking before a crowded room at the breakfast arranged for him, former President Roosevelt took issue with President Wilson's views on preparedness and, with his expressions in his Memorial day address.

"The president says he is for universal voluntary service," said Colonel Roosevelt. "That is equivalent to a truancy law that would make every boy and girl attend school provided they did not wish to stay away."

"I like the word 'universal' but voluntary is a weasel word. It sucks out the life of the word. The one following the other means nothing."

"Mr. Wilson said the acid test was about to be applied to the business men of the nation to see if they will allow their employees to volunteer for training. I am against that. It cannot be patriotism that asks one man to have others prepare to do this fighting."

"Divided patriotism is as impossible as hyphenated citizen. I appeal to you to prepare yourself. Get out of the rut of the copperhead pacifist."

Mr. Roosevelt referred to Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ford as nice, amiable men. "I like them in private life," he said.

"I wish to correct the statement. I mean the misstatement, that this preparedness movement has been instigated by ammunition manufacturers. That is false. I challenge any huffian to prove that there is any connection. The men most concerned are patriots and Americans, not money seekers."

"We have had a great deal of rhetoric. But the American people ought to be more careful about words. We should remember it is our duty to use no word unless we mean it."

"I am not an English-American. I should be just as unalterably opposed to an English-American alliance as I am against the German-American alliance. Whatever defense I may have for my attitude, you can't accuse me of pussy-footing."

"There is no place here for the persons who want to make a polyglot boardinghouse out of our nation. "When I was president I was a friend to every foreign nation. But when it became necessary to assert our rights I played no favorites."

"Labor councils generally have announced they will not take part in the preparedness Parades June 2. I have seen shameful editorials upholding that attitude. But when I say universal service, that is what I refer to. I do not expect to suck the life out of my words nor do I want any one to consider that I shall join the pacifists in any wild mental joy ride."

Carranza Insists That American Troops Must Be Withdrawn

HE'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME



The New York Evening Mail in 1904 printed this cartoon by Homer Davenport, which interpreted the spirit of the day so well that it became famous from Maine to California.

"Uncle Sam has just one friend—Uncle Sam."

In his address at the Mercantile club, Colonel Roosevelt emphasized the need of cooperation between business men, labor and the government.

"In the past," he said, "there have been two tendencies at work in America, each harmful. There came grave abuses due to unrestricted operations of large business units. Then came abuses on the part of those who designed through governmental agencies and to these abuses."

"More and more we have grown to realize that we must come, partly through governmental action and more through social consciousness, to acknowledge on the part of the heads of great industries that they owe a duty to the public, to those who work for them."

In the government we must feel that instead of trying to destroy great industries we must cordially encourage them and at the same time as far as possible see that justice is done by them toward one another, toward the general public and toward the wage workers."

"When the present war is over we shall see a new Europe and in many ways that will be a new world, and we will be the old world. They will have adopted many things we must adopt because we will profit by their experience."

"I believe most emphatically that our end must be preparedness in matters social and industrial, combining efficiency and justice."

"It is absolutely certain that aggression will be invited by the nation that is obedient, aggressive and unprepared. We have in this country ready tongue cannot permanently be enjoyed with safety by the man with an unready hand. I wish to see our tongues a little less ready and our hands a little more ready."

"I am not afraid of the smother of absolute unpreparedness. I don't reprimand the man who believes in no preparedness as a source of danger. If a man is foolish enough we can center public attention on his folly. The dangerous man is the well meaning man who firmly believes that if you prepare a little but not much

(Continued on Page Two)

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE TO HEAR FORTY CONTESTS TODAY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, May 31.—Members of the republican national committee will meet in the Coliseum tomorrow to hear forty contests, involving the right of sixty-two delegates to sit in the convention. The committee expects to conclude its work Saturday, so that the temporary roll of delegates may be prepared.

Four years ago the seats of nearly half the delegates in the convention were in dispute, and the national committee was obliged to sit for more than three weeks to decide the contests. Comparatively little interest is manifest in the present contests, as a majority of them are in southern states, and the result is not expected seriously to affect the chances of the presidential candidates.

Final plans for the convention were approved by the sub-committee of the committee on arrangements of the national committee, which held its last meeting today. The sub-committee approved the following program for the first two days of the convention:

Wednesday, June 7
Convention called to order at 11 a. m. by Charles D. Miller of New York, chairman of the republican national committee.

Prayer by Rev. John Timothy Stone of Chicago.

Call for convention read by James B. Reynolds of Massachusetts, secretary of the republican national committee.

Election of temporary chairman.

Address of temporary chairman.

Election of temporary officers.

Selection of committee on credentials, permanent organization, rules and order of business.

Miscellaneous business.

Meeting of committee on credentials will be held in the national committee room, Coliseum Annex, following the adjournment of the first session.

Notice of meeting place of other committees will be announced later.

Thursday, June 8

Convention called to order by temporary chairman.

Prayer by Right Rev. E. C. Kelly of Chicago.

Report of committee on credentials. After convention has acted on the report of the committee on credentials, the report of the committee on permanent organization will be called for.

Address by the permanent chairman.

Report of committee on rules and order of business, action upon which by the convention will determine the order of further proceedings of the convention.

New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Indiana and Pennsylvania delegates again will occupy seats in the front rows nearest the platform.

George R. Shellen, treasurer of the republican national committee and a delegate from New York, arrived today.

Fred W. Upham, chairman of the local committee on arrangements for the convention, today received 2560 ballots for the convention, which is the share allotted Chicago as the convention city. They will be distributed among those who subscribed to the fund of \$100,000 which was raised to bring the convention to this city.

The delegates, alternates, press tickets and those to be given the different states for distribution by the national committee will be delivered next Sunday and Monday by Secretary Reynolds.

Mrs. Antonette Funk today opened headquarters for the American Woman Suffrage association, to work for the insertion of a plank declaring for national woman suffrage in the republican platform.

"All we will ask is a simple declaration of a really neutral power, possibly the president of Switzerland, but President Wilson's hand we reject, and we believe a great mass of the German people approve our rejection of it."

The speaker's words were greeted with loud applause, mingled with shouts of disapproval from the socialists.

Herr von Graefe, conservative,

(Continued on Page Two)

THINK BELLIGERENT TONE OF NOTE MEANT FOR EFFECT AT HOME

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, May 31.—General Carranza's latest note, questioning the good faith of the United States government with a threat of armed resistance, demanding withdrawal of American troops from Mexico was presented at the state department today by Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador-designate. Tonight a translation of the voluminous document, about 12,000 words long, was laid before President Wilson, who at once began considering how it should be answered. No one in official circles would attempt to forecast just what course the president might decide upon. There was complete unanimity, however, in the belief that there would be no immediate withdrawal of the Pershing expedition. High officials said the de facto government so far had failed utterly to demonstrate its ability to protect the border against bandits, and expressed the opinion that the troops would stay in Mexico until this was done.

It was suggested that the belligerent and uncompromising tone assumed by Carranza probably was largely for effect upon the Mexican people, and there was little disposition to believe the de facto government actually contemplated an effort to expel the American army by force.

Mr. Arredondo left the impression that his chief did not expect the defiant words of the note to be taken at their face value, when, on handing the communication to acting Secretary Polk he gave notice that it was not intended as an ultimatum but as a continuation of the negotiations which have been in progress between the two governments.

The new note, written before the withdrawal of the Langhorne-Sibley expedition, which entered Mexico after the Boquilla raid, was brought to Washington Monday by Manuel Mendez, an attaché of the Mexican foreign office.

Word of its coming had been received last week, but on Mendez's arrival he insisted that he knew nothing of the note and merely was in the United States on a vacation. Arredondo said last night that he had heard nothing of a note.

Today it was explained that Mendez left Mexico City with strict instructions to keep the purpose of his visit secret, even from the embassy here, until he had communicated with the foreign office on reaching Washington. His orders to give the communication to Ambassador designate of the state department it was stated, did not arrive until about midnight last night.

Secretary Lansing, who has been absent from his office for a week on account of illness, will return to his desk tomorrow. He is expected to study the note carefully in preparation for the cabinet meeting Friday. There are statements in the communication particularly with regard to the agreement reached at El Paso, which are in direct conflict with General Scott's understanding of what was included in the unwritten pact.

Secretary Baker, who was absent from the city today and General Scott himself since his return from El Paso, have declared that no limitation had been placed upon General Funston by that agreement which would prevent him either from sending

(Continued on Page Four)

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS ARE UNDER ARREST

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Four alleged counterfeiters, two men and their wives, were arrested here today by United States special agents, who seized them in their lair and obtained, they say, a full confession connecting the quartet with three other alleged counterfeiters arrested last Sunday in Los Angeles. Today's arrests, said the federal officers, completed the breaking up of a gang whose operations on the Pacific coast have been active and extensive. Those arrested were: Joseph E. Riley, Mrs. Riley, Walter Simmons and his wife, Mrs. Grace Simmons.

WAR SUMMARY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

The French troops northwest of Verdun, in the region of Le Mort Homme, have turned on the offensive against the Germans and in a spirited attack have captured a strongly organized position on the slopes southwest of Le Mort Homme. Seven machine guns and 225 prisoners were taken in the attack which was the only infantry fighting on Wednesday reported in the latest French official communication.

The town of Avocourt and Hill 304, in this immediate vicinity are under a heavy bombardment and shells of large calibre are being used. Bombardments also are in progress north of Verdun, from the Meuse river to Fort Vaux and in the Hartmann's Wellerkopf region in the Vesges mountains.

On the Asiago-Arsiero sector of the Austro-Italian front the Austrians have taken additional points of vantage from the Italians and put down attempts by King Victor Emmanuel's men to recover lost ground. According to the Austrian communication during the present offensive they have captured 21,081 Italians and 238 cannon. The Italian war office admits the evacuation of positions at Mont Priafora and Punta Corbin, on the Asiago plateau. The lake region of Dvinsk on the Russian front again is the scene of heavy bombardments, probably due to more infantry fighting. Farther south on the Volhynian front there is increased activity by the Teutons and Russians.

Petrograd reports the capture of a Russian position in the region of Diabekir, but says the Russians in a counter attack ejected the invaders. Nothing new has come through concerning the invasion of Greek Macedonia by the Bulgarians and Germans, but in the extreme western part of the Balkan front the Austrians along the Vojussa river in Albania have pursued Italian patrols.

The British invasion of German East Africa continues, and has reached a strongly entrenched German position between the Egaru mountains and the Pagni river, where a fight seems probable.

The note, which is addressed to Secretary Lansing, reads in part as follows:

"The Mexican government has just received advice that a group of American troops has crossed the frontier and penetrated Mexican territory and at present is near a place called El Tingo, some seventy miles to the south of the frontier. This newly effected passage of troops without the consent of the Mexican government places in grave danger the harmony and good relations which ought to be maintained."

(Continued on Page Three)

MOST EMPHATIC NOTE IS SENT GOVERNMENT

Claims Words and Protests of United States Have Been Entirely In Contradiction of Acts—Contains 12,000 Words

NO PERMISSION TO CROSS BORDER

Charges American Troops Crossed the Border After Columbus Incident Without Permission of Mexican Government

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—Claiming that the words and protests have been entirely in contradiction of their acts and that in spite of protests not to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, soldiers of the United States are in Mexico without the consent of the Mexican government and in violation of Mexico's sovereignty, the Mexican government now asks immediate withdrawal of these troops. The request is made in a 12,000 word note made public at the foreign office today about noon.

The note recites that the American troops crossed the border after the Columbus incident without the permission of the Mexican government. The act was not considered one of invasion then solely because the United States said they had misinterpreted the attitude of the Mexican government. When the second expedition crossed the line after the Glenn Springs incident, the note maintains, the plea that this was done with the consent of the Mexican consul at Del Rio, Texas, is untenable and that the act can only be considered as one of invasion.

"The Mexican government therefore invites the United States to bring to an end this unsupportable situation, the note concludes, "and to support its protestations and declarations of friendship by an immediate withdrawal of American troops."

Maintaining that the protestations of friendship by the United States and the expressed desire for non-intervention have been contradicted by the acts of the Washington government, the note says the time has arrived when Washington must declare itself clearly and unequivocally as to its future intentions toward Mexico.

After reciting the facts which led to the first crossing of the frontier by American troops after the Villa raid at Columbus, the note insists that in contradiction of the word of Generals Scott and Funston, another expedition crossed the boundary line, thus violating all the precepts of international law and committing an act of invasion.

"The American government," says the note, "has admitted that the work of the expedition which entered after the Columbus raid, now is over. But in spite of this fact, American troops still remain on Mexican soil. To contend that political disorder in the United States justifies this act of the American military forces is in conflict with the repeated professions of the Washington government relative to non-interference."

The note says that much of the trouble in Mexico is due "to the attitude of the United States in not punishing conspirators in the United States, who have plotted the downfall of the present constitutional government and to the acts of Washington in refusing to permit the shipment of arms and ammunition to enter Mexico."

"The note, which is addressed to Secretary Lansing, reads in part as follows:

"The Mexican government has just received advice that a group of American troops has crossed the frontier and penetrated Mexican territory and at present is near a place called El Tingo, some seventy miles to the south of the frontier. This newly effected passage of troops without the consent of the Mexican government places in grave danger the harmony and good relations which ought to be maintained."

(Continued on Page Three)

GERMANS WOULD REJECT HAND OF WILSON AS PEACE MEDIATOR

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BERLIN, May 30 (via London, May 31).—At the session of the Reichstag today, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, national liberal, in an address rejected the idea that President Wilson would be available as a peace mediator.

"If you take a vote of the German people," said Dr. Stresemann, "only a small minority would accept President Wilson as a mediator, after he has rendered it possible for our enemies to keep going in a military way by intensifying the possibility for the manufacture of munitions, after he has done nothing whatever to utilize the vast power of a great world state to guarantee the shipments of provisions to Germany; after he has found that he has ever raised his hand threateningly and proceeded against us with all his power when we tried to defend ourselves against the miserable starving out war."

"We would not reject the peace mediation of a really neutral power, possibly the president of Switzerland, but President Wilson's hand we reject, and we believe a great mass of the German people approve our rejection of it."

The speaker's words were greeted with loud applause, mingled with shouts of disapproval from the socialists.

Herr von Graefe, conservative,

(Continued on Page Two)

sharply attacked the government, accusing it of weakness in dealing with the United States. He was answered as sharply by Dr. Karl Helfferich, speaking for the first time as secretary of the interior.

Herr Hirsch, national liberal, asked: "Do you believe seriously that President Wilson wants to do anything favorable to Germany? You know he does not, if you recall the answer he sent to the emperor on the subject of breaches of international law by our enemies," said Herr Hirsch, answering his own question.

(Continued on Page Three)

Shipments Of Munitions Makes Douglas Uneasy

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, May 31.—Receipt of reports of the contents of the Carranza note, urging that American troops be withdrawn from Mexico coupled with sudden activity in shipment of munitions from Agua Prieta to Fronteras and Cucuta, the base camps of the de facto troops in northern Sonora, caused some local uneasiness today.

While it was admitted in Agua Prieta, it was stated that they were no larger than were previous shipments and had no special significance.

While the embargo on arms and ammunition continues in force, it is reportedly reported that Mexican forces are using as little ammunition as possible and have a reserve of several million rounds.